Preliminary Amendment
Applicant(s): Stockman et al.
Serial No. 10/044,219
Filed: November 19, 2001
For: METHODS FOR CREATING A COMPOUND LIBRARY

Remarks

The specification was amended to correct a typographical error contained within the original application filing. No new matter has been added. No additional search or examination is necessitated by the amendment, nor is any substantial amount of additional work required on the part of the Patent Office or the Examiner.

Conclusion

The Examiner is invited to contact Applicants' Representatives at the below-listed telephone number, if there are any questions regarding this Preliminary Amendment or if prosecution of this application may be assisted thereby.

CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.8:

The undersigned hereby certifies that this paper is being transmitted by facsimile in accordance with 37 CFR §1.6(d) to the Patent and Trademark Office, addressed to Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Attn: Box Patent Application, Washington, DC, on this **2nd** day of **JULY, 2002**, at 5:10 pm (Central Time).

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Respectfully submitted for

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APPENDIX A - SPECIFICATION/CLAIM AMENDMENTS INCLUDING NOTATIONS TO INDICATE CHANGES MADE
Serial No.: 10/044,219
Docket No.: 6283.NCP2

Amendments to the following are indicated by underlining what has been added and bracketing what has been deleted. Additionally, all amendments have been shaded.

In the Specification

The paragraph beginning at page **page 23, line 10,** has been amended as follows:

Changes in chemical shifts, relaxation properties or diffusion coefficients that occur upon the interaction between a protein and a small molecule have been documented for many years (for recent reviews see M. J. Shapiro et al., *Curr. Opin. Drug. Disc. Dev.*, **2**, 396 (1999); J. M. Moore, *Biopolymers*, **51**, 221 (1999); and B. J. Stockman, *Prog. NMR Spectr.*, **33**, 109 (1998)). Observables typically used to detect or monitor the interactions are chemical shift changes for the ligand or isotopically-enriched protein resonances (J. Wang et al., *Biochemistry*, **31**, 921 (1992)), or line broadening (D. L. Rabenstein, et al., *J. Magn. Reson.*, **34**, 669 (1979); and T. Scherf et al., *Biophys. J.*, **64**, 754 (1993)), change in sign of the NOE from positive to negative (P. Balaram et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **94**, 4017 (1972); and A. A. Bothner-By et al., *Ann. NY Acad. Sci.* **222**, 668 (1973)), or restricted diffusion (A. J. Lennon et al., *Biophys., J.* **67**, 2096 (1994)) for the ligand. For the most part, these studies have focussed on protein/ligand systems where the small molecule was already known to be a ligand or was assumed to be one. In the last several years, however, the work of the Fesik (S. B. Shuker et al., *Science*, **274**, 1531 (1996); and P. J. Hajduk et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **119**, 12257 (1997)), Meyer (B. Meyer et al., *Eur. J. Biochem.*, **246**, 705 (1997)), Moore (J. Fejzo et al., *Chem. Biol.*, **6**, 755 (1999)), Shapiro (M. Lin et al., *J. Org. Chem.*, **62**, 8930 (1997)), and Dalvit (C. Dalvit et al., *J. Biomol NMR*, **18**, 65-68 (2000)) labs has demonstrated the applicability of these same general methods as a screening tool to identify ligands from mixtures of small molecules.